

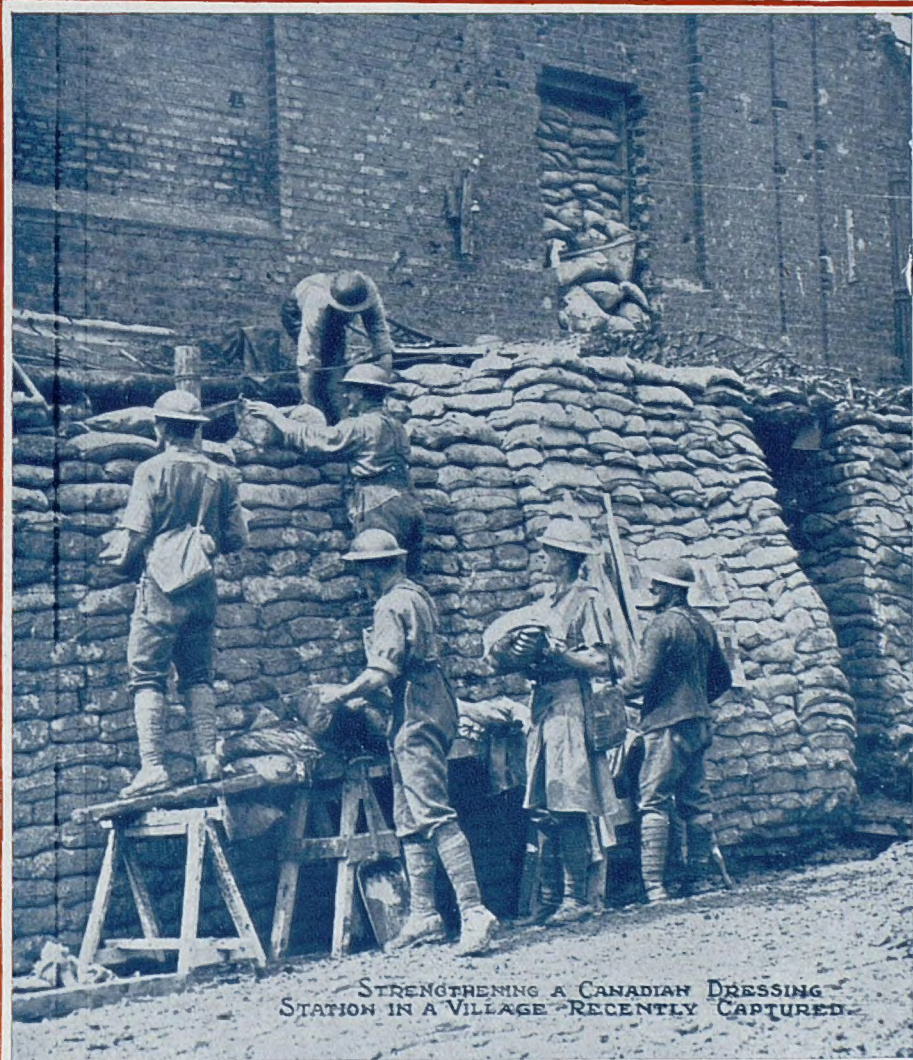
THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,  
OCTOBER 17, 1917.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

15/82  
New Series. —PART 71

8d

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



STRENGTHENING A CANADIAN DRESSING  
STATION IN A VILLAGE RECENTLY CAPTURED.



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**JUMPER TEAGOWN**, adapted from an exclusive Paris Model. Coat in rich chiffon velvet, trimmed with real skunk fur and chiffon sleeves. Skirt of good Crêpe-de-Chine to match. In all rich Autumn colourings, including many vivid shades and black. A particularly attractive and useful garment.

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Also in Charmeuse, chiefly in dark colours, at the same price.  
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# THE WAR





# The Illustrated War News



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: THE ADVANCED LINE—ZONNEBEKE IN THE DISTANCE.

Australian Official Photograph.

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## THE GREAT WAR.

**HAIG'S INCESSANT STROKES—OCTOBER 9 AND 12—FINE ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION—  
KUHLMANN THE PEACEMONGER—GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY—GREAT ITALIAN AIR-RAID.**

THE great battle of Oct. 4 was, like its predecessor, followed by signs of exhaustion in the German ranks. Heavy shelling was attempted by the enemy, and some determined counter-attacks were delivered, but late on the night following the engagement Sir Douglas Haig reported "no infantry fighting of importance." His prisoners, by that time counted, numbered 114 officers and 4446 men. On the morning of Oct. 7, the artillery on both sides awoke again in power between Broodseinde and Hollebeke, and a hostile attempt was crushed before it could develop. On the 8th the enemy put down a heavy barrage on the same sector, and another attack was beaten off. During the whole period in question the British made constant and successful raids, taking small bodies of prisoners. Public expectation at home, now accustomed to "Sir Douglas Haig's Thursdays," was alert for the next new stroke on the usual day, but the Commander-in-Chief went one better. Undeterred

by abominable weather, he gave the enemy another of his huge surprise packets on Tuesday, the 9th. At 5.20 on the morning of that day, the British, closely and brilliantly supported by the French on the left, began another great battle on a wide front north-east and east of Ypres, and by 9 o'clock satisfactory progress was reported all along the line. The front engaged stretched from south-east of Broodseinde to St. Jansbeke, one mile north-east of Bixchoote. Australians on the extreme right, Territorials of the Manchester, East Lancashire, and Lancashire Fusiliers regiments, went forward for a full mile towards the Passchendaele Ridge; and, on the extreme left, English, Welsh, and Irish troops, together with the Guards, swept on over the most difficult ground, water-logged, full of shell-craters, and bristling with fortified farms and concrete redoubts, until they had gained and secured all their prescribed objectives. Poelcappelle was taken, and the outskirts of the Forest of



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AN AUSTRALIAN OBSERVATION POST NEAR WESTHOEK.—[Australian Official Photograph.]



CHAOS! A SCENE NEAR THE MENIN ROAD.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

Houlthulst, two were reached towards the Forest of Ypres for of that position holds Houlthulst were taken.

The French made the same move for their objectives in the Forest of Ypres, the Forest of Ypres, Wiendendrecht, and Veldhoek, houses. Their depth of a mile carried out by their determination,



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Houlthulst, two miles N.N.W. of Poelcappelle, were reached and held. The successful advance towards the Forest was of singularly good omen, for of that position Marlborough said, "Whoever holds Houlthulst holds Flanders." 2038 prisoners were taken.

The French did no less well. Attacking at the same moment as the British, they had for their objective the German positions south of the Forest of Houlthulst, between Draeibank and Wiendendreft, capturing the villages of Mangelare and Veldhoek, and also fortified farms and block-houses. Their entire forward move was to a depth of a mile and a quarter. The operation was carried out by the Allies with the utmost dash and determination, although the weather was of the

engagement differed, however, in its sequel from that of the preceding week, for the enemy showed more determination in the hours immediately following the onslaught, and his counter-attacks were heavy and sustained. At one point the British had to yield a portion of their gains, but not to such an extent as to affect the general advantage. On Oct. 10 local fighting continued, but counter-attacks in force slackened and finally died away. A notable feature of the advance was the splendid way in which the British and French troops kept touch. The machine worked to perfection, and had the weather been fine the results would have been immeasurably greater than they were. During the whole operation the airmen again did remarkably effective work, in spite of a



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MATERIAL FOR ENTANGLEMENTS BROUGHT UP DURING A BATTLE.

*Australian Official Photograph.*

worst and the difficulties of the ground extraordinary. The Germans in the front positions showed considerable readiness to surrender, and in many cases, instead of running away, ran towards their opponents and gave themselves up. But our troops did not have it all their own way, for at various points they were much hampered by machine-guns and snipers in trees. The unbeatable spirit of both British and French would, however, take no denial, and the troops forged ahead over ground that was less of a morass than a sea. At times they waded waist-deep in flooded shell-holes, occasionally a man would sink up to his neck in mire or water, but still the line held on until it had done its appointed bit. The battle was as sure a piece of work as its immediate predecessors—not the end of the ridge affair certainly, but a great stride in that direction. The

strong gale and thick clouds. Flying low, they harassed the enemy's troops at every opportunity. The enemy's losses were understood to be crushing. On Oct. 12 the British attacked again and made progress, taking 500 prisoners, but heavy rain prevented the final objectives being reached.

Further south, the struggle has been maintained on the usual lines. On the Aisne there was a cannonade on the 7th, in the Vauxaillon-Laffaux-Huetebise sector. The same day the reports were similar from the Verdun region, particularly north of Hill 344 and towards Bezonvaux. In Champagne a powerful raid on the trenches at Navarin Farm was repulsed with loss, and some prisoners fell into the hands of our Allies. On the 9th the only event of importance was a strong bombardment, followed by a determined attack on the French positions north of



the Chaume Wood. The attack was maintained throughout the whole of the day, and the enemy, pressing hard, got a footing in some portions of first-line trenches, but could make no further progress against the artillery fire.

Every day brings fresh proofs of a world-wide intrigue on the part of German agents to engineer a peace movement. Von Kuhlmann, who is the mainspring of the plot, continues to expound the possibilities of peace, for which he declares Europe is ready. His original view is that the way is already open to negotiation, were it not for the Allies' obstinacy in fighting on to recover Alsace-Lorraine. In his inspired opinion, that is now the only reason for the continuance of the war. His omissions are obvious. At the same time, he will countenance no concession on the question of the lost provinces of France. For these Germany will fight on as long as a German hand can hold a gun. To the new Joram, Von Kuhlmann's, "Is it peace?" the Allies return only the answer of Jehu the son of Nimshi, "What peace?" adding the unflattering and uncompromising words of II. Kings ix. 22, which, if we read "Germania" for "Jezebel," hit off the case with the nicest exactitude.

Another and more unexpected symptom of German internal trouble was given in the news of

the spoiled child of Wilhelm II. Admiral von Capelle, communicating the affair to the Reichstag, said as little as possible about details or the extent of the outbreak, which he put down to the evil example of the Russian Revolution. Several persons, "who had forgotten their honour and



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: LOADING SHELLS ON TO TRUCKS FOR A MOVE FORWARD DURING THE BATTLE OF BROODSEINDE.

Official Photograph.

their duty, had met the fate they deserved." The Kaiser, it is said, wished to have one in every seven of the mutineers shot, but he was overruled by the Chancellor. Several men had suffered death, and others were sent to penal servitude. The Admiral, who later offered to resign, blamed the Independent Socialists. It would not be wise to make too much capital of the incident, but it is an indication of weakening moral.

The chief work of the Italians during the week was a great air-raid on the Austrian base for submarines and destroyers at Cattaro. The Caproni machines, in one of which was Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, flew 143 miles in 2 hours 15 min., at a height of 13,000 feet. They dropped four tons of bombs on the naval station, and, in spite of very heavy enemy fire, returned safely to their point of departure. The return journey was made in 2 hours. Great damage was done to naval works and vessels in harbour. The exploit is a new feather in the cap of Italian aviators. On the Isonzo front the struggle for San Gabriele was obstinately

continued, but without any event of outstanding note. Elsewhere along the line the situation remained unchanged.

LONDON: OCT. 13, 1917.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: PULLING A HORSE OUT OF A DITCH INTO WHICH IT WAS BLOWN BY THE CONCUSSION OF A BIG SHELL-BURST.

Official Photograph.

Oct. 11, which announced a mutiny in the Kaiser's Navy. Taken at its lowest valuation, the incident must have been very disquieting, for the Navy is



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#### GERMANY'S NAVY

According to a telegram Capelle, the Secretary of State, on October 9: "The Revolution has turned the introduced revolutionary was to recruit representatives."



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## The Official Divulger of Germany's Naval Mutiny.



### GERMANY'S NAVAL SECRETARY: ADMIRAL VON CAPELLE, WHO TOLD THE REICHSTAG OF THE MUTINY.

According to a telegram from Berlin to Copenhagen, Admiral von Capelle, the Secretary of State for the German Navy, said in the Reichstag on October 9: "It is, unhappily, a sad fact that the Russian Revolution has turned the heads of some persons in our Navy, and has introduced revolutionary ideas among them. Their insensate plan was to recruit representatives in all ships, to cause the crews to refuse

to obey orders, to paralyse the Fleet, and to force peace upon the country. It is proved that the principal agitator conferred in this building with the Independent Socialist Party. . . . I cannot make a statement here on subsequent events which occurred in the Navy. A few persons who forgot their honour and their duty suffered the penalty which they deserved."—[Photo. by C.N.]





# Convalescent Soldiers from the front on Canal Service.



## AT WORK: TOWING; LOWERING THE WATER IN A LOCK WITH A SLUICE; ENTERING A LOCK.

An important, practical, and timely form of occupation has been found for many of our wounded soldiers as bargemen and inland navigation workers on some of the canal systems in this country and abroad. With them are rendering useful service former Army horses, now unfit for more exacting and active labours in military employment. These photographs (with others in this issue) show everyday scenes

on a canal in a southern county where men of battalions of a Home County regiment carry on the daily barge traffic, to relieve the railways. Many of the men, before answering the Call to the Colours, were watermen of various kinds. All speedily show themselves adepts. Old soldiers of former-day canal experience act as instructors. They have volunteered to train the others.—[Photos. by S. and G.]



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# Convalescent Soldiers from the front on Canal Service.



## IN WORKING HOURS: GUIDING A BARGE UNDER A BRIDGE; THE HORSES' RÉVEILLE HOUR.

The employment of soldiers, wounded at the Front and now convalescent, though not all likely to be fit to rejoin the ranks of regiments in the field, was begun experimentally within a recent period. The experiment proved a success from the first, there being found available a considerable body of men who, before the war, had been watermen, or had been earning their living as bargemen on various of our canals.

They came readily forward for the special form of work, and are daily proving their usefulness and value more and more. A number of other men, also battlefield "casualties," were also forthcoming as volunteers, for the training of which qualified canal-men and watermen voluntarily enrolled, or were withdrawn for the purpose from units on military service.—[Official Photographs.]





## Captured Ground: A Group of German Dug-Outs



WITH A NUMBER OF RIFLES ABANDONED BY THE GERMANS, AND TWO "PILL-BOXES"

Besides many thousands of prisoners, a considerable quantity of German war material has fallen into the hands of the British troops during their recent advances. The present photograph shows a group of captured German dug-outs and various articles of equipment which the enemy left behind him. Leant up against the concrete walls of the shelters on the left may be

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an Dug-Out

and Some Things the Enemy Left Behind Him.



IN THE BACKGROUND: CONCRETE-BUILT ENEMY DUG-OUTS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.

seen a number of rifles, while several others are lying on the ground in front, near the centre of the illustration. On the sky-line in the left background will be observed two of the numerous "pill-boxes," or concrete blockhouses, the main feature of the latest German defences, which our troops, however, have found means of overcoming.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

AND TWO "PILL-BOXES"

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In a Western front Battle Area in Northern France.



AT TWO PLACES: THE SHELLED MANSION OF A CHÂTEAU: AN "O.P." AMONG CAPTURED SHELLS.

In the upper illustration is seen the battered-in outer masonry of the central mansion house which formed the body of one of the modernised châteaux of Northern France, standing often amid ancestral pleasure grounds and owned by descendants of the mediaeval French nobility. The Germans held the château until forced to quit by an attack of the Canadians, who stormed and captured the place. As they fell back,

the German artillery from a distance savagely shelled the château in revenge. Part of the results of their bombardment is shown. In the lower illustration a Canadian observation party are using a captured German artillery ammunition "dump" as an "O.P.," or observation post. Many of the stacked German shells are for big guns, and are still in their wicker baskets.—[Canadian War Records.]

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GERMAN REVENGE

The remains of one of the modernised châteaux of Northern France. They are a modern interior, and with



In a Western front Battle Area in Northern France.



GERMAN REVENGE: THE WRECKED ROUND-TOWER OF A CHATEAU SHELLLED BY THE GERMANS.

The remains of one of the flanking towers with its attached turret, forming part of the chateau shown with its central residential mansion wrecked by German shells on the opposite page, is seen here. As said, modernised châteaux of the kind are to be found in many parts of Northern France. They are generally refaced with stone, fitted with a modern interior, and with large windows in place of the old-time

narrow-slit windows, so as to be comfortable residences, and also "restored" after the original exterior design, with "round towers" at the angles having tiled conical roofs and projecting turrets with roofs of a similar pattern. German shells did the destruction shown here, as the enemy retreated before the Canadian captors of the chateau.—[Canadian War Records.]

CAPTURED SHELLS.

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## The Belgian Artillery's Share in the Flanders fighting.



### "WE ASSISTED IN THE PREPARATION FOR THE ATTACKS": A BELGIAN GUN IN A RUINED HOUSE.

The Belgian guns have been by no means idle during the battles in Flanders. A Belgian communiqué of the 7th said: "During the past two days our artillery subjected to its fire the enemy organisations, and . . . silenced several batteries." Again, on the 9th, it was officially stated: "During yesterday our artillery carried out counter-battery and destruction fire against several enemy batteries and

observation-posts, and also against enemy works, in the direction of Dixmude. In the course of the night we carried out some powerful counter-battery work against German batteries, and assisted in the preparation for the attacks launched by our Allies in the morning. . . . Our artillery shelled the Germans in retreat before the French offensive on our right."—[Belgian Official Photograph.]



### THE END OF A "

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# British Gunners and a German "Dud" Shell.



THE END OF A "DUD": PREPARING TO DETONATE AN UNEXPLODED GERMAN SHELL BY GUN-COTTON.

It happens occasionally that shells fail to explode on reaching their destination, owing to some fault in their internal mechanism. In that case they are popularly known as "duds." Our photograph shows one such example of an unexploded German shell which dropped in the British lines during one of the recent battles in Flanders. It will be seen that our men wisely take no risk on these occasions.

The "dud" has been isolated in a little wire enclosure all to itself, and preparations are being made to explode it by means of a charge of gun-cotton. A non-commissioned officer is seen stooping down to adjust the attachment of the detonating apparatus, while two officers supervise the proceedings. Presently the "dud" will be beyond the power of doing mischief.—[Official Photograph.]



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LXXI.—THE QUEEN'S OWN.

## THE ENSIGN'S LOVE-AFFAIR.

THE Ensign was very young and foolish—foolish because he was young, and pardonable on both counts. He had not long joined the gallant 50th, which was then on its way from Lisbon to Santarem with Sir John Moore. The boy hailed from a fashionable garrison town at home, where he had ruffled it gaily.

Now Santarem is a town rich in convents. In those days it had twenty-seven of these holy houses, which exerted a powerful spell upon the young man's imagination. Equally ready "to scale a fortress or a nunnery," he used to take his walks past the sacred precincts and sigh to make acquaintance with cloistered beauty.

As he mooned around the largest of the religious houses in the town, the love-lorn lad caught sight of a white-robed figure apparently watching his movements with interest. Beside himself with delight, the young ass made signals to the distant window at which the divine being stood. At least, he was sure she must be divine—how could she be otherwise? Lusitania could not disappoint a hero. He redoubled his signals. Was it possible? Yes, they were answered; shyly at first, but growing bolder as his own boldness increased. Then, oh bliss!—she bowed and kissed her hand with the most angelic grace. He tried to communicate a place of meet-

ing, and trusted he had made himself understood, but the distance between the swain and the window was considerable. However, he fancied he had made his meaning and honourable intentions clear.

Boldness and address would do the rest. He waved a temporary farewell and turned away, with his imagination at white heat. All the romance of his dreams was about to be realised. Oh, there was no life like the soldier's! What did Ovid say, the other way round—"Militat omnis amans, et habet sua castra Cupido!" But there were

difficulties. The fortress of love was strong and well guarded. A line of Romeo's, however, gave the adventurer courage: "With Love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls." The wall was high. No matter. With a trusty friend to aid, it could be scaled. It should be scaled to-night. Eager and glowing, the Ensign hurried back to quarters, sought out his bosom friend, and poured his tale into a sympathetic ear. His friend gave him the equivalent of "Right-O," and promised to do his best.

"Lucky dog," said Pythias to Damon. "By-the-bye, which convent did you say?" The lover named it. "Oh—um—ah—yes, to be sure. I know it. All right,

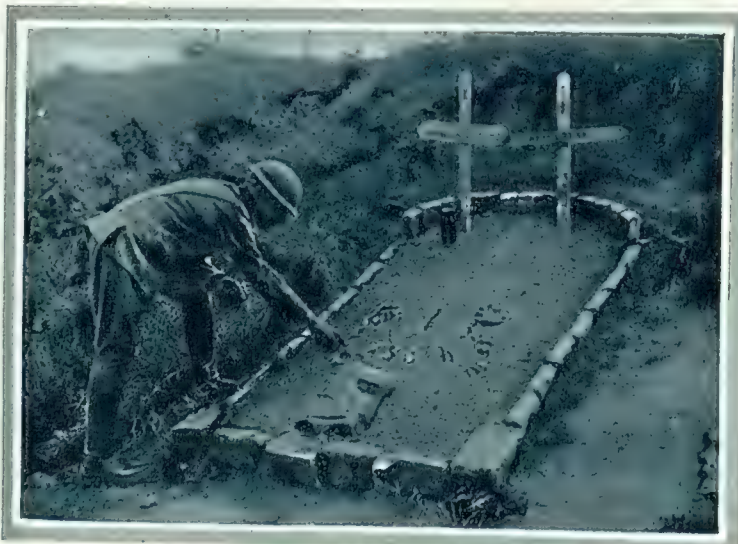
my boy, I'm with you." The boy was too far gone to notice the very queer smile that played about his friend's eyes and mouth. Walking on air, his head in the seventh heaven, he went off to lay plans and wait impatiently for nightfall. The thing would be done after the best traditions, as he had observed them in novels and the theatre: dis-

guises, rope ladders—all the paraphernalia of intrigue—were got together and laid in readiness. There must be a carriage to carry off the fair one—a novice doubtless, forced

[Continued overleaf.]



IN THE MILITARY CEMETERY AT FREDRIKSTAD: THE GRAVE OF LIEUT. ALGERNON WILLIAM PERCY, WHO WAS KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.—[Photograph by Central News.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CANADIAN SOLDIER TENDING THE GRAVES OF FALLEN FRENCH COMRADES.—[Canadian War Records.]



## THE "TUMP-LINE"

The Canadians on the Western Front have developed ingenious methods of their own. Exemplified in the two illustrations, the device is called, is of redskin origin, and is a part of the Canadian Far West way of portage, for carrying



## A Red Indian Trail Device Used in Flanders.



### THE "TUMP-LINE" FOR CARRYING WEIGHTS: MEN LOADING UP TO START FOR THE FIRING-LINE.

The Canadians on the Western Front have introduced many devices and ingenious methods of their own as used at home. One of these is exemplified in the two illustrations above. The "tump-line," as the device is called, is of redskin origin, and was (and is still) used in many parts of the Canadian Far West. It is the ancient "Red" Indian way of portage, for carrying easily and conveniently heavy weights,

which range, according to the build and strength of the carrier, between 50 and 130 lb. A strap across the forehead takes the strain, the bearer stooping slightly forward as he walks. Soldiers having to pass under fire adjust the band across the front of their steel helmets, as the men seen are mostly wearing them.—[Canadian War Records]

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into the cloister against her will and eager to escape. But that night proved impracticable. In spite of failure, the lover did not lose hope. He continued to haunt the convent, and his signals were still answered, entirely to the young man's satisfaction. There could be no doubt his passion was returned. The lady understood—he was sure she understood. Given opportunity, she would fly to him. He almost fancied she made signs to him to come boldly to the convent door and seek admission, but that was quite out of the question. He must curb his imagination, and act with wary coolness. He confided his thoughts to his friend. That wise young man agreed. "I'm not so sure, however," he added, "but that, if you *did* knock,

By this time suspense had begun to tell somewhat upon the cavalier. He grew desperate. As often as duty permitted, he returned to his amorous vigil. The charmer was now grown very bold indeed. He had every assurance of success, but the wall remained unscaled. The fair lady would never come to a nearer window, but remained obstinately beyond ear-shot.

At last it was to be to-night or never. Feverishly the Ensign awaited the darkness. And with the dusk came—Marching Orders! Was ever Lover so by Fate abused? Heavily he went about his duty. In an hour they would be leaving Santarem, perhaps for ever. But what is this? A letter? Impossible! Yet not so



TYPICAL OF THE MAZE OF PREPARATIONS IMMEDIATELY BEHIND THE FRONT: A BATTERY'S TRANSPORT MOVING UP.—[Official Photograph.]

you might be admitted. Curious places, convents. You never know your luck. If I were you, I would risk it."

It was a tempting prospect. The lover turned it over in his mind, but at length dismissed the idea as too wild. Besides, it was horribly prosaic, unorthodox, and gave an opening to treachery. It might even mean an awkward scrape. His friend offered to bet that, if the Ensign would only knock at the convent wicket, the door would fly open in welcome; but the infatuated boy told him not to be a fool and advised him to drink less. Thereupon a slight coolness fell between the conspirators, and the confidential friend's services were dispensed with. He took his dismissal cheerfully enough. For some reason not hard to discover, the rest of the mess now became hugely interested in the Ensign, although to him they made no direct allusions to love or pretty nuns or religious houses. But they winked much behind his back, and kept him closely under observation.

impossible, and in a fair clerkly hand. With mingled emotions, Lothario read—

"SENIOR.—Being informed by a member of our holy order of your perambulations and expressive signs of true repentance, and of your evident desire to enter our sacred gate; assured also that it was but the modesty natural to saints at their first visitation and conversion that alone restrained you from entering, I invite you to fly to us immediately, and receive the affectionate and holy kiss of our ninety brethren, and this before the evil spirit again possess you. By all the saints, I conjure you.

"THE ABBOT OF SANTA CRUZ.

"*Post Scriptum*.—Our Brother Bonaventura hath watched you daily with pious longing."

"And," added Pythias over the Ensign's shoulder, "Brother Bonaventura, whom I know well, is as fine and fat an old Friar as ever trod sandals. Go and be kissed, my boy—there's just time before we move."



#### THE BRAIN

One of the "b" the battlefield, that one of the shown above—walled dug-out temporary living



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## In a Headquarters' Dug-Out during a Battle.



### THE BRAIN OF VICTORY AT WORK: DIRECTING OPERATIONS WHILE FIGHTING GOES ON NEAR BY.

One of the "brain cells," if one may use the term, of the Army on the battlefield, while fulfilling its functions during action, at the time that one of the series of big battles in Flanders was in progress, is shown above—an interior view. The locale of the timber-baulk walled dug-out seen, where the O.C. and staff officers have office and temporary living quarters in one, is somewhere near the battle-area;

as near the actual fighting-line as convenience and reasonable security admit, to ensure constant communication by above-ground methods, in addition to the telephone. As shown here, the staff officer in the foreground is using the telephone, by which means every momentary fluctuation, as the tide of battle goes forward, is instantaneously communicated.—[Official Photograph.]





## The British Soldier's Philosophic Calm under Shell fire: Watching



"EVERY SHELL-HOLE MADE A POND DEEP ENOUGH TO DROWN A TIRED MAN": A VIEW  
Shell-fire is such a common condition of life at the Front that our men come to regard it with philosophic calm. The  
photograph, which was taken near the Wieltje-Gravenstafel road during one of the recent battles in Flanders, shows a British  
soldier's view from a captured German "pill-box," or concrete blockhouse. At the time the enemy's barrage was searching

FROM A CAPTURED "PIL  
our reserve trenches, and  
German shell. The cavity  
says one correspondent, des



m under Shell fire: Watching a German Barrage from a "Pill-Box."



TIRED MAN": A VIEW

philosophic calm. The  
Flanders, shows a British  
's barrage was searching

FROM A CAPTURED "PILL-BOX" OF THE SEA OF MUD ON A FLANDERS BATTLEFIELD.

our reserve trenches, and in the background, closer than it looks in the photograph no doubt, is seen the explosion of a German shell. The cavity to the left, formed perhaps by the bursting of a British shell, is full of water. "Every shell-hole," says one correspondent, describing the sea of mud, "made a pond deep enough to drown a tired man."—[Official Photograph.]





# One of the Heavy British Howitzers in Action in t



## FOR DEALING WHAT THE GERMANS CALL "HAMMER-BLOWS": A MENIN ROAD BATTLE BOMBARDING-PIECE

The heavy howitzer shown above is one of the practically illimitable number of similar giant pieces at Sir Douglas Haig's disposal for his present operations in Flanders and Northern France. As a fact, it is one of the big guns which have been and are continually bombarding the enemy's front line during the present series of battles. It had, it is stated, its firing-point, when photographed, "near" for dealing "hammer-blow" shown ready for loading



h Howitzers Action in the Battle of Menin Road.



YS": A MENIN ROAD BATTLE BOMBARDING-PIECE WAITING ALL READY DURING AN INTERVAL IN THE FIRING.

at Sir Douglas Haig's disposal  
uns which have been and are  
it is stated, its firing-point,

when photographed, "near Ypres." Immense as the great weapon looks, an even more telling notion of its formidable capacity for dealing "hammer-blows," as the Germans call them, may be gained by realising the bulk and proportions of the shell for it, shown ready for loading as the next charge, on a solid timber supporting-crutch, or cradle, in rear of the howitzer.—[Official Photo.]





## On the British Western front where the fighting was



### SHELLED BY OUR ATTACKING GUNS AND STORMED BY OUR INFANTRY WITH

All over the Somme Valley, in and near the villages spread thickly throughout the district, large sugar-refineries abounded before the war, in connection with the beet-sugar industry, the staple industry of the local population. Now hardly one remains standing within the war-area. The invading Germans, when they found themselves held at bay, and realised that

### BOMB AND BAYONET: TH

their tenure of the country the large and stoutly constr line system. In the battle



where the fighting was hardest in the Somme Valley.



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gar-refineries abounded  
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BOMB AND BAYONET: THE REMAINS OF A LARGE BEET-SUGAR REFINERY.

their tenure of the country occupied depended on their ability to hold their ground against the offensive of the Allies, converted the large and stoutly constructed buildings everywhere into strongholds, specially fortified as redoubts, or "keeps," in their trench-line system. In the battles that followed, the sugar-refineries have been centres of desperate fighting.—[Canadian War Records.]



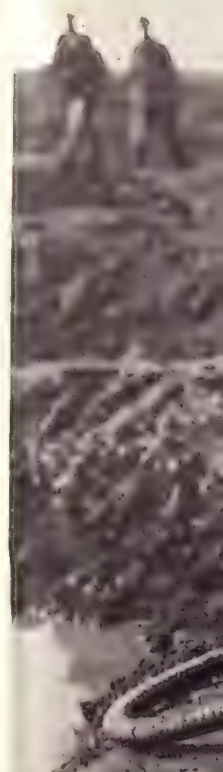
# German Concrete-Built Blockhouses Taken Recently.



## WITH THICK WALLS AND ROOFS, AND DUG-OUT ENTRANCES: MENIN ROAD BATTLE "FORTS."

Two samples are given here of the immense impact-resisting strength of the blockhouse "forts" with which, in conjunction with concrete "pill-boxes," the enemy covered their front in the Menin Road, Zonnebeke, and Broodseinde battlefields. Both blockhouses shown are partially dug-outs, with entrances on the rear face at or below ground-level. The enormous thickness of the concrete protection is

apparent, particularly the upper part and roofing, made bomb-proof against plunging fire from heavy shells. The blockhouses were found on capture, as shown, externally little damaged by artillery. In the upper illustration deep craters in the foreground, and the broken corner of the blockhouse wall to the left, prove how closely our shells fell. Most of the damage done is superficial.—[Official Photographs.]



## ELECTRIC CABLES,

In every new advance it is cations, and in the upper men are seen going "over out new lines. Describing Perry Robinson writes: sembling our men . . .



Oct. 17, 1917

## Scientific Apparatus on the Western front.



## ELECTRIC CABLES, AND LIQUID FIRE : LAYING NEW LINES DURING A BATTLE ; A FLAMMENWERFER.

In every new advance it is of vital importance to maintain communications, and in the upper of these photographs (both Australian), two men are seen going "over the top" during a fight at Zonnebeke to run out new lines. Describing one of the recent British victories, Mr. Perry Robinson writes: "The necessary accommodations for assembling our men . . . and, above all, for telegraph and telephone

communication, in such ground as this, involved great labour. Some New Zealanders have been engaged in this work, and amongst other trifles they have laid some 30,000 yards of cables, all buried from six to ten feet deep." The lower photograph shows a captured German *flammenwerfer* or flame-projector, of the latest "life-belt" type, since used against its former possessors.—[Australian Official Photographs.]



## THE NEW WARRIORS: III.—JACK (AND MASTER) OF ALL TRADES.

IF one speaks of "Sappers" as New Warriors they will probably stun one into dumb humility with their untold centuries of military tradition. "Sappers" are difficult folk to deal with. They can do everything, and can get the better of any mere human mortal. Well, let



HIS BIRTHDAY PRESENTS: A TOMMY IN LUCK  
AT THE FRONT.—[Official Photograph.]

us say that the Sapper is one of the oldest of the warriors, with the most up-to-date train.

Of the New Warriors the Sapper is, perhaps, the most scientific. He is all the sciences. He is the laboratory and machine-shop of war. He is the man who does not actually fight with blows, but with brain; not in charges, but in labour; and he is the most terrible fighter of them all. He is this because he is the bone and the blood and the power of all other fighters.

His scientific brain has had a glorious time in this war. Not merely has he done all the old and acceptable sapper things—mining, trenching, fortifications, bridging, and all that—but he has been given unlimited scope in a score of intelligent ways, and being a "Sapper," who revels in cleverness, he has made the most of his chances.

He has designed trenches—yes, and he has also drained them. That is his job. He has been the architect of dug-outs, and he has fitted those dug-outs with electric-light. He has planned camps and hutments, and houses and barracks—done it on the spur of the moment, as it were. And on the spur of another moment he has had them all built by his own hands. He has seen to the

water supply, both of the camps and of those grim and desolate lands—sometimes in deserts, sometimes in Continental "crater fields"—where only pipe-lines can save men from dying of thirst.

He surveys battlefields, and makes and prints the maps of them, turning out new maps of new lines of advance almost as soon as the troops have reached their objectives. And as he prints the maps, he also prints the news those maps illustrate. The "Sapper" is the Army printer.

He runs the Field Wireless Sections and the Searchlights. He is the Field railway-man, railway maker, and postman. He can put down a railway line anywhere, and run any sort of train over it, from a long-distance express to petrolly locals made out of an old automobile engine, a number of wheels, and a devil of a lot of ingenuity. If his railway has to cross a ditch or a river or a gorge, he doesn't mind. What sort of bridge do you require—cantilever, or twine and hop-poles? He'll sling it across, anyhow. He is a devil for roads. He can make them from muck, tree-trunks, or reinforced ferro-concrete in the latest American way.

He is the postman: he calls himself "Signals" then; but he is a "Sapper" all the same. "Signals" handle all the letters, parcels, telegrams, telephone messages of the Army. They are equally brilliant in this field, whether they are collecting field-postcards from the first trench

[Continued overleaf.]



AFTER VICTORY: AN AUSTRALIAN SERGEANT SEARCHING  
GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER BY HIS UNIT.

Australian Official Photograph.



### GERMAN PRISONER

The lot of the German prisoner is a happy one, to judge by reports of the consideration of their way behind the German lines, the enemy's readiness to



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SEARCHING  
UNIT.

## Fritz Making Himself Useful in Captivity.



## GERMAN PRISONERS AT WORK IN ENGLAND: CLEARING A COMMON OF BRUSHWOOD; DINNER-TIME.

The lot of the German prisoner of war in this country is decidedly a happy one, to judge by the faces of these smiling Teutons who are working on the land somewhere in the South of England. No doubt reports of the consideration with which we treat our prisoners find their way behind the German lines, and may explain to some extent the enemy's readiness to surrender. We have now in this country

many thousands of captured Germans, for whom useful employment has been found. The President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. R. E. Prothero, said recently at Darlington: "We have taken powers to deal with water-courses, clean out channels, regulate mills and sluices, and exercise the functions of Drainage Boards. . . . It is in drainage schemes that some 4500 German prisoners are mainly employed."

*[Continued overleaf.]*



sugar-box P.O. under fire, or controlling the Telephone Exchange of the Armies, where one can speak to London, Paris, and the like, through the same mouth-piece that will connect one up with the shattered village captured but an hour or so ago. They handle all the telegraphs. They put up the semi-permanent systems that radiate in the august zone of Corps H.Q. towns; they string a web of temporary lines that link up the Divisional establishments; and theirs is the thin line that is unrolled from a hand-reel as Brigade goes forward to the attack. All sorts of scientific ideas in signalling are theirs—telegraph, telephone, buzzer, flag-wagging, semaphore, disc, rocket.

Noah was probably a "Sapper." The Sapper of to-day carries on his tradition with the latest mechanical improvement he can find. He is "chug-chugging" on a flat-bottomed, stink-driven, "umpty"-cylindereed transport barge along the sandy reaches of Tigris and Euphrates. A year or so ago he was the Admiral of a pleasure motor-launch at Teddington, or was experimenting in new designs of sea-going cabin-cruisers at Burnham or at Hamble; now he is a Sapper.

The Royal Engineers saw the value of the latest idea in water-carrying; and he was the sort of man they wanted, and there he is, an expert of his kind, but yet a Sapper.



ON THE BANKS OF THE YPRES-COMINES CANAL: TOMMIES TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A REST TO WASH AND CLEAN UP.

Official Photograph.

Tug-masters and lightermen, motor-fitters and Diesel-engine designers, ship-builders and dock-builders and jetty-builders—they are all Sappers. The Engineers can see how the land war can be won on water.

Again, though "Sappers" can, and do, do everything, like most of the New Warriors, they do not do it with a bayonet and a rifle. The "Sapper," it might be said, fights least of any soldier—he is too busy making war. Only in mining does he actually strike blows, though in



AT WORK IN THIS COUNTRY: MEMBERS OF A CANADIAN FORESTRY CORPS—ONE SHARPENING AN AXE.

Canadian War Records.

the early days of the war, when he made the first of the bombs (Jam-tin Mark IV.), he had a sort of "once-removed" from Boche! killing. Like other New Warriors, his rôle is to render the strikers of blows more terrible and efficient. The business of the Sapper is to give the combatant warrior the best chance of using the most deadly and efficient weapons; to keep those weapons always in trim ("Send for a Sapper—he'll mend the damn thing"); to enable the men using these weapons to train and keep healthy, and then travel to the battlefield in the best, most efficient, and swiftest manner; to keep the men serene, reasonably comfortable, and protected right up to the moment when they can use their weapons; and then, when the day has been won, to see to it that the positions taken and the victory gained are fully consolidated, fully assured.

The Sappers were probably the first of the British to go to the front in this war—they surveyed the ground and had a hand in the first working plan of the armies. They will undoubtedly be the last to leave. The "Cease Fire" parties of the "Sappers" will be clearing up the war long after the last infantry private has left the battlefield.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



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## Happy German Prisoners in England.



**CONTENTED WITH THEIR LOT: GERMAN PRISONERS HEDGING AND DITCHING; A CHEERFUL GROUP.**

*Continued from overleaf.*  
Seventy-five others were sent earlier in the year to orchards near Evesham. A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes: "The prisoners work well, but in characteristic German fashion. Every detail of their labour is performed at the word of command, the men doing very little on their own initiative. . . . One can readily understand that the prisoners welcome this life. . . . Back to their

camp I followed them, and here, more than ever, in spite of the barrier of barbed wire and the sentries, I realised that the Germans must feel that—for prisoners—their lives are cast in pleasant places. . . . The prisoners, who are paid in accordance with the terms of the Hague Convention, also enjoy the benefit of the extra allowance of food given to prisoners engaged in manual labour"—[Photos. Spert and General.]





## A Masterpiece of Effective "Camouflage" Construction at



A CAMOUFLAGED ROADWAY SCREEN IMPENETRABLE TO GERMAN AIRMEN: NATURAL-GROWING BRANCHES INTERTWINED V

As neatly contrived and effectively constructed as any specimen of French *camouflage*, probably, is the stretch of screened roadway illustrated here. It would seem quite impossible for even the field-glasses of a German aviator passing overhead at a low altitude to penetrate interstices among the intertwining branches of the screen and discover anybody below. At

... a French picket is housed  
... pine branches that overha  
... poles, making a continuous st



# Camouflage Construction at a french Post in a Meuse District.



ARMEN: NATURAL-GROWING  
s the stretch of screened  
aviator passing overhead  
cover anybody below. At

BRANCHES INTERTWINED WITH OTHERS, AND FASTENED OVERHEAD ALONG RIDGE-POLES.

... a French picket is housed in the low-roofed and screened-over log-huts seen to the left of the roadway. The wide-  
... pine branches that overhang the huts are, as seen, interwoven with other pine branches cut down and fastened along  
... poles, making a continuous stretch of camouflage for the huts and those using the road.—[French Official Photograph.]



# On Ground Won by the Victory at Broodseinde.



## AFTER THE FIGHTING : ROAD-MAKING ; MAP-READING OUTSIDE A GERMAN "PILL-BOX."

Battlefield roads, regardless of the necessary rapidity of their construction, as they follow the successive stages of each advance across ground captured only just before, have to be laid solidly and firmly, in view of the heavy traffic they are to bear. They are made to stand the passage, immediately after completion, and often while still being made, of batteries of guns, and weighty ammunition and transport

lorries, both motor-driven and horsed, besides countless lighter vehicles, and marching battalions. In the upper illustration a working-party are seen breaking up road-metal for solidifying such a road by Broodseinde. A clear idea of the construction of a German "pill-box" by means of steel girders and rods embedded in thick concrete, is gained from the second illustration—also at Broodseinde.—[Official Photos.]



We

## THE NEW SULTAN

The new Sultan of Egypt, hitherto the younger brother of the late Sultan, is being loyally supported by his nation. He was born in 1868, and was educated in England. His great public spirit and broad-minedness in affairs he has long been interested in.



Oct. 17, 1917

nde.



"PILL-BOX."

countless lighter vehicles,  
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ing such a road by Broad-  
a German "pill-box" by  
thick concrete, is gained  
deinde.—[Official Photo.]

Well Known as a firm friend of England.



THE NEW SULTAN OF EGYPT, A BROTHER OF THE LATE SULTAN: SULTAN AHMAD FÛAD.

The new Sultan of Egypt, hitherto known as Prince Ahmad Fûad, is a younger brother of the late Sultan, whom he succeeds. His accession is being loyally supported by his nephew, the late Sultan's eldest son. He was born in 1868, and was educated mostly in Italy. He is a man of great public spirit and broad-minded in his ideas. In regard to Egyptian affairs he has long been interested in projects of national welfare, being

particularly concerned in the education of the people. He has always evinced strong British sympathies, and his personal relations with British officials and residents in Egypt have ever been excellent. He has frequently visited European countries, and was a candidate for the throne of Albania after the Balkan War. The King has telegraphed to the new Sultan assuring him of British support.—[Photo. by Dietrich.]



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

AMERICAN women are showing themselves as eager to begin war work as their English sisters. They have, however, profited by our experience, and are taking steps to qualify themselves in advance for different branches of work they may be called upon to do. Enthusiasm is good, but tempered by knowledge it is of far more value to the State. Women in America, therefore, are beginning at the beginning, and instead of plunging into any job that may happen to be vacant at the moment, irrespective of their real fitness for the work, are taking lessons in clerical work, shorthand, accountancy, and kindred subjects which will ultimately enable them to release a man for the fighting line.

The food-saving campaign, too, has opened up another opportunity for usefulness to Uncle Sam's energetic daughters of which they are taking full advantage. Country "cottages" at Newport have been more or less deserted this summer, their inhabitants having abandoned the scenes of their pre-war gaieties for the not too attractive neighbourhood of the docks in New York, where they put in some particularly useful weeks at food-rescue work. Before the war, much of the food brought there, though quite wholesome, was condemned as unfit for export and destroyed. This food the girls from Newport have been helping to preserve for the benefit of the poor, at a station established for the purpose.

War has made Eve acquainted with many strange professions. Rabbit-catching is not the least curious of the many duties she has been called upon to perform. The credit of having discovered that women are capable of doing this useful, if not particularly attractive, work belongs to the Food Production Department, who have initiated a course for training the woman rabbit-catcher. So far, no special uniform has made its appearance on the horizon. Possibly some enterprising manager of musical comedy will remedy the deficiency.

One hears so much about the attractions of land-work that there is just a chance that its strenuous side may be to some extent overlooked. Those who volunteer for it are ready to take the rough with the smooth, but there is no doubt that with the approach of winter, and the necessity of stopping work earlier, entailed by the short days, town-dwellers will find the long evenings somewhat tedious. The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton's scheme for providing amusement in the evenings for the land army is, therefore, one which deserves every support. Briefly, it consists of an appeal to people who live in the country to do something in the way of providing social distraction for the strangers in their midst. The tea-rooms and clubs that have already been

tried in some districts have been very successful; but, failing a regular institution of the kind, a great deal could be done if a sitting-room and a

[Continued overleaf.]



"THOROUGH!" TESTS FOR WOMEN  
ON THE LAND.

A test meeting for women war-workers in the Midland Counties took place on October 4, at Metchley Park, Edgbaston, Birmingham. The meeting was organised by a Committee convened by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, and certificates were granted to proficient entrants. Our photograph shows women pulling, cleaning, and piling roots.—[Photograph by C.N.]

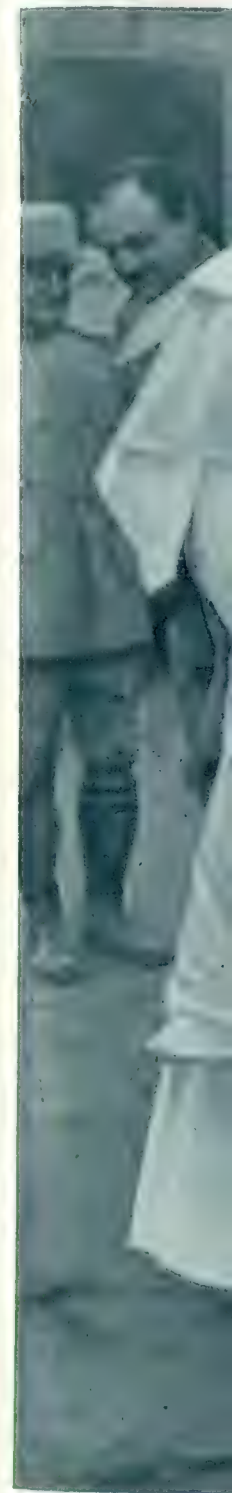


"THOROUGH!" A LUNCH-TIME REFRESHER AT METCHLEY PARK,  
EDGBASTON.

Women entrants in the Midland Counties Test Competitions enjoy a wash, even at a convenient pump.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



The



### HOSPITAL-VISITING

The Queen of the Belgians in carrying out her self-imposed duty in Red Cross and hospital work. Queen Elizabeth has been working of nursing and superintending neither time nor purse. H.



## The Queen of the Belgians' Work at the front.



### HOSPITAL-VISITING AMONG THE FRENCH: THE QUEEN AT GENERAL ANTHOINE'S HEADQUARTERS.

The Queen of the Belgians has throughout the war been assiduous in carrying out her self-imposed duties as leader in works of mercy, and in Red Cross and hospital activities among the Belgians at the Front. Queen Elizabeth has thrown herself whole-heartedly into the work of nursing and supervising medical arrangements, and spared neither time nor purse. Her Majesty has also paid visits to French

Army hospitals and camps within reach of King Albert's headquarters, also at times paying rounds of visits yet further afield. She is seen here (right), with a companion, on the recent occasion of a hospital visit at the headquarters of General Anthoine, the French commander who is co-operating with the British in the present battles.—  
[French Official Photograph.]

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[Continued overleaf.]



piano were placed at the disposal of the workers on one or two evenings in the week.

If any farmers in the Midlands cherished doubts as to women's capacity for undertaking farm-work, the Women Land Workers' Test Meeting, organised by the Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, held at Metchley Park, Edgbaston, the other day, must have finally reassured them. As a test meeting, and the first of the kind organised by the Government authorities, it was a great success. More important than that, the large number of women who entered for the competitions showed a high

turned out in anything like the numbers required, women must co-operate in the task of helping to produce them. And there are several directions in which their services are required in aircraft repair depôts at this moment both at home and in France. Fitters, instrument-repairers, acetylene-welders, electricians, draughtswomen, painters, and tracers are amongst the jobs "going." Women who have a knowledge of engine parts and tools are wanted as store-keepers; whilst others, with less technical experience but with a knowledge of how to use a sewing-machine, can find scope for their talent as sailmakers or aeroplane-wing menders.



"THOROUGH!" A MOTOR-TRACTOR TEST AT METCHLEY PARK.

Big, responsible work on the land is now being undertaken everywhere by women, such as is shown in this photograph, taken at the Test Meeting for Midland women war-workers, held at Metchley Park. —[Photograph by C.N.]

degree of proficiency at their various tasks—which, by the way, were set by men with practical experience of farming. There are now very few, if any, departments of agricultural work which women have not proved themselves capable of tackling successfully. Field operations were performed with care and thoroughness; every girl who entered for the cowman's test came through the ordeal triumphantly; and whether at cutting or trussing hay, or pulling and cleaning roots, Eve showed herself equal to the demands made upon her. The Food Production Department, in fact, is so pleased with the work done by the women now employed on the land that the number will be greatly increased in the near future.

The air raids during the last full moon brought home the need and importance of an adequate supply of aircraft. But if aeroplanes are to be

The War Office have lately found new work for women. The military authorities are short of guards for their big forage camps. They invite women to come and fill the gap. The forage guards are to have a uniform of their own, and in this instance the Women's Volunteer Reserve (which has already a splendid record of work accomplished to its credit), and not the W.A.A.C., will be the recruiting and training agency. Their duty, like that of an ordinary sentry, will be to keep all suspicious persons away from the camp; and, so far as is possible, recruits will be selected from the districts in which they will be employed. Though the hours are not long—two hours on duty are followed by the same number off—sentries have to do their work irrespective of weather conditions, and will never be posted out of hearing of the reserve guard.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.



#### FOLLOWING UP

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## The Menin Road Battle: A Battlefield Transport Road.



### FOLLOWING UP THE FIGHTERS: A ROADWAY THROUGH THE DÉBRIS; TRAPPED IN A SHELL-HOLE.

Two battlefield transport-road views on the scene of the Menin Road battle, which extended widely across a front of several miles and included really several separate battlefields within its area, are shown in the two illustrations above. The upper one shows part of the Ypres-Zonnebeke Road, which leads in a general direction easterly with a slight trend towards the north, and was the centre of as fierce fighting

as took place anywhere. Zonnebeke is—or was, for hardly one brick of the ill-fated village houses remains on another—at a distance of some four and a-half miles from Ypres, and the road to it lies a little distance to the north of the main Menin highway, from which the general battle takes its name. The destruction of the place is well-nigh complete.—[Official Photographs.]



## THE GREAT WAR.

### THE NEW RUSSIAN CABINET—EASTERN AFFAIRS—INCIDENTS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

**D**URING recent days the Russian Army has shown a considerable increase of the fighting spirit. On Oct. 7, south of Czernovitz, on the River Sereth, a single regiment made a



FOLLOWING THE TAPE TO THE FRONT LINE, THREE HUNDRED YARDS AWAY: WATER-CARRIERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.—[Australian Official Photograph.]

bold attack upon a height and captured it, together with half the village of Waschowitz. Two counter-attacks were repelled, but later the village was abandoned. In the affair, however, 12 enemy officers and 750 rank and file were taken prisoner. The enemy claimed an advantage and some prisoners in the same action. On the same day there were heavy attacks in the neighbourhood of Pskov, and heavy artillery fire. The Russians claimed to have beaten off these attacks. On Oct. 7 the work of Cabinet-making in Petrograd came to an end, and once more the country had a Government. The bourgeois elements and delegates of the Democratic Conference, after an hour-and-a-half's discussion, reached a complete agreement. The Preliminary Parliament is to be called the "Provisional Council of the Russian Republic." In the Cabinet the Socialists are represented, but are in a minority. M. Kerensky remains Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief. The Provisional Government, as now constituted, leaves to the Constituent Assembly the definitive

solution of all the great questions on which the prosperity of the nation depends, and, now become national and laying aside all thought of violence, resolves to strive for the conclusion of a universal peace. The Provisional Government is anxious that the Constituent Assembly should be called without delay.

From the Balkan front there was no news of any important fighting, and silence had again descended on Palestine. Egypt is mourning the death of her able Sultan, Kamil Hussein Pasha, whose reign has been all too short. The late Sultan is succeeded by his brother, Prince Ahmad Fuad Pasha, who is a man of great talent and experience. He has done much for Egyptian education, and is the foster-father of the Egyptian University. Affairs in Greece have followed a normal course, but the preparations for war are in active progress. Before the spring 300,000 Greek troops will be ready to take the field.

The drive in East Africa maintains its prosperous course. The Belgian troops have been in



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AN OFFICER AND MAN OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE TESTING WIRES.

Official Photograph.

contact with the enemy on a nine-mile front east of Mahenge, and on Oct. 11 it was announced that they had successfully occupied that town. The Nigerian troops have also made substantial

[Continued overleaf.]



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Some of the Canadian British Isles, cutting and other national use down a field hedgerow to be met with, and the in every county in whi



## The Persistent Demand for Wood for War Uses.



IN ONE OF THE PICTURESQUE PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN: BRINGING DOWN A HEDGEROW TREE.

Some of the Canadian lumbermen who are at work in all parts of the British Isles, cutting and preparing timber for conversion to military and other national uses, are seen in the illustration above, bringing down a field hedgerow tree. Parties of these Canadian woodmen are to be met with, and their handiwork seen, north, south, east, and west, in every county in which convertible timber is available for felling.

Many of our historic beauty spots of woodland, indeed, have had to disappear at the hands of the lumberers owing to the calls of the war—yielded up by land-owners often of free will through patriotism. It is the same also in many parts of France, where several Canadian wood-cutter detachments have been drafted in order to reinforce local labour.—[Canadian War Records.]

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progress, and have made a great capture of grain. In the Lindi district the Indian cavalry have made an even larger capture of foodstuffs and tobacco, and, in consequence, a large tract of enemy

twenty-four camps the United States had 100,000 flying men in training, and preparations for active service were being pushed forward with all speed. It is further announced from

Washington that the United States Naval Department intends to build 787 vessels, from super-Dreadnoughts to submarine-chasers. The cost will exceed £230,000,000. The new destroyers will be the fastest and most formidable in the world. America has certainly taken to heart Polonius's advice about entry into a quarrel. Being in, she intends to bear herself so that the adversary may beware of her.

The week's submarine returns showed a slight increase in the loss of large ships. These were given at fourteen, as against eleven of the previous period. Of vessels under 1600 tons, only two had been sunk, the same number as before; of fish-

ing vessels three, as against none in the former return. Arrivals showed a decrease: the same held good for sailings. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked were five, as against sixteen.



CAPTURED BY THE AUSTRALIANS: A GERMAN MACHINE-GUN.  
*Australian Official Photograph.*

country is now without supplies. The enemy has also suffered considerable casualties in recent fighting.

On the high seas several noteworthy, if minor, incidents have been reported. In European waters an American destroyer encountered a German submarine and destroyed her with depth-bombs. The fight was watched by the American convoyed fleet, and it is stated that other enemy submarines were about and that not one only was sunk. The Washington Navy Department does not, however, make the exact number public. Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, speaking at Leeds, explained that American naval officers are anxious to come into closer touch with the enemy, but at present their work is to guard American troops and supplies on their way to France. They were out to deal with the U-boats, and would see to it that Britain was not starved. Mr. Page gave also some interesting figures about the American air-campaign. In



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: FUSING STOKES TRENCH-MORTAR SHELLS BEFORE GOING INTO THE LINE NEAR WIELTJE.  
*Official Photograph.*

The situation with regard to the submarine menace, it will be seen, remains substantially unchanged.

LONDON: OCT. 13, 1917.

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WOMEN GUNNERS